

IN ANOTHER TANGLE WITH GERMANY, SITUATION IS NOT ENTIRELY ROSY

(BY H. D. S.)

THAT the United States is again in danger of being drawn into the European war cannot be denied. It is also true that the temper of the majority of people in this country is such that much greater outrages against American rights would be tolerated from England and France than from Germany.

Not so with Germany. Aside from the fact that a majority of the people of the United States are not in sympathy with Germany in this war, it is also true that the policy of the Washington administration, while keeping to the letter of the law, has been more insistent and more drastic when directed against German aggressions than when directed against British aggressions.

The situation now arising over the German announcement of a new submarine policy is made extra critical by the previous commitment of the Washington government to the very principle for which Germany is contending, and by the subsequent reversal of policy at Washington.

Early in the war, Washington declared its adherence to the long established principle that belligerent-owned merchant ships might carry guns of less than 6 inch caliber for defensive purposes without rendering them liable to internment, and without making them the legitimate prey of enemy warships contrary to the usual procedure of visit and search.

As the war proceeded, it became evident that the submarine must be taken into account as a new agent in war, and the Washington government was evidently enough influenced by the German arguments to suggest to the allies that merchant ships carry no guns.

Germany took advantage of Washington's change of front to ask this government to intern all belligerent-owned merchant ships carrying guns, or to bar them from our ports, and to declare the principle which should apply to the Mediterranean and all the seas.

The Washington administration, and its leading supporters in congress, now declare that to issue such a warning would be to abandon an important principle of international law, and set a dangerous precedent for the future.

It is argued that we have no right to change, during the war, our interpretation of international law by conceding the new principle that merchant ships shall carry no defensive armament. It is

further argued that, in case of war involving the United States, we should probably desire to arm our merchant ships for defensive purposes without rendering them liable to be treated as warships.

The president has sent word to the senate and house that any such action as has been contemplated would very seriously embarrass him in dealing with Germany; partly by indicating a divided country, partly by casting doubt upon the firm foundation of his contentions in this special case.

On the other hand, not only in congress but throughout the country there are many people who firmly believe that American citizens should not insist too strongly upon their technical rights at this time, but should seek to avoid, in every possible way, turning about by the war policies of either belligerent party.

The law points involved are technical, and technical men must discuss them and find a way out. But the people of the United States must not lose sight of this cardinal fact: that while under our constitution only the congress can declare war, the president and the state department may unhindered lead the country up to the very verge of war, and create a set of circumstances from which there is no escape but by war.

Generally speaking, the country at large is less disposed to fight than it was a year or more ago. The country at large knows that its course in some things has not been altogether admirable; but perhaps more important than all, the country knows pretty well by this time what war really means, and how far from being prepared for war the nation is at this moment.

The possibility that the country faces within the immediate future, is the deliberate sinking by Germany of a British or French or Italian ship (say in the Mediterranean sea) carrying American passengers, and Germany's subsequent explanation that her submarine commander saw a gun mounted on the ship "for defensive purposes."

A very small gun can sink a submarine, and even a small weapon thus becomes really an arm of offence as well as of defence, in the view of Germany.

Yet, as things stand today, it appears that Germany must back down on her February 22 order, or incur the risk of an open break with the United States, and possibly the risk of actual war.

Sweeping Is Muscular Effort Of Housework Helps Keep Woman From Idling Hours Away

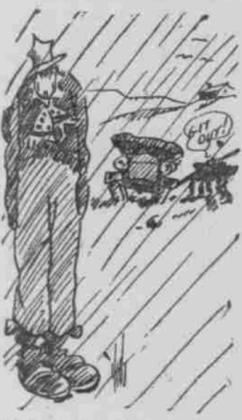
By HOWARD L. RANN.

SWEEEPING is a muscular effort which has been attached to housework so that woman may not idle the precious hours away. It was originated by some modern housewife who was afraid that his wife might have time to catch her breath between meals.



the house except the measles. If it were not for the rag carpet our houses could be swept with a garden hose and our wives would be more content with their lot, besides having more time in which to be away from home.

ABE MARTIN



Th' free list has been suspended for th' comin' weddin' of Miss Plum Pash an' Oscar Bud. Who remembers when only th' leadin' saloonkeeper wore a diamond?

U. S. Taught Mexicans Lesson At Nogales El Paso Recognizes Value Of Scrap Heap

"I WAS never so proud of the American army," said Frank J. Barry of Nogales, Ariz. "as when it lined up along the border at Nogales and returned a fire that was hurled into our own country."

Angela is also being taught to a great extent. "No intense way the interest in the membership campaign of Young Men's Christian association at Chihuahua, that several days ago were made before the contest came to a close," said J. M. Murray, secretary of that association, who arrived in El Paso from Chihuahua Monday night.

El Paso's opportunity to hear grand opera in the future will largely depend upon the patronage accorded the presentation of the operas by the Donor opera company next month," said Mrs. Olga Kohlberg. "It will be the first opportunity given El Paso for a long time to hear grand opera and, for the first time, it means the development of the city musically, it is to be hoped that the attendance will be sufficient to show operatic people that El Paso does appreciate the best in music."

Letters To The Herald

(All communications must bear the signature of the writer, but the name will be withheld if requested.)

CATHOLICS AND OPEN BIBLE. Columbia, N. M., February 22. Editor El Paso Herald: I have read with genuine interest the letters of "X. Y. Z." and "A Layman." As I differ unopposedly from these two, will humbly wedge my way into this discussion that, it seems to me, is getting rather heated.

community removes the danger of him infecting others. Now why should not the government give this much consideration to the tubercular? It is very much interested in its hogs, cattle and chickens. In not the tubercular's life worth as much in many instances he has paid taxes for a long number of years, and, if not, his parents have before him, and should be cast aside to live, starve or freeze, according to his financial condition.

children, both grown, yet I would have been willing to make the sacrifice and I believe all concerned would have been better off if there had been a government plan as outlined above.

As to the generous heart of the southwest I know little. Fortunately I have not yet become indigent, owing to a good many well years, a disposition to save, and honored and industrious parents before me, but I do know that the southwest is full of gamblers and schemers and silver tongues, who will sell a tubercular anything on the earth, above the earth, under the earth, or that doesn't exist at all, even though they know it is an impossibility to him and opening a way to take his last dollar. Experience will sometimes make a fellow a little bitter. However, you will find just such instances scattered through your city, but I am strong for the southwest's climate and think the government should help suffering humanity to take advantage of it.

Marriage As a Crucible It Brings Out the Best and the Worst in Us, Says Dorothy Dix.

BOSTON woman thinks that much matrimonial infelicity would be prevented if all young couples who are contemplating entering the holy estate would be compelled to go before a commission and make satisfactory replies to a number of queries that she suggests. Among these leading questions that she would put to the matrimonial candidates is: "How long have you known each other?"

little previous acquaintance you have had with the party of the other part before you were married to the said party of the other part, after you never knew him or her until after you are married, and then it's too late.

No Guide to Win. In the lottery of marriage, however, there are no rules for playing the game so far as to me in many ways. Because a wedlock just as often changes a person's characteristics as it intensifies them. All of us know men who have married poor girls, who were noted for their thrift and domestic traits, hoping thereby to get economic helpmate, but the minute these models of economy and industry were married they became extravagant and lazy.

OPHELIA. Methuselah. Methuselah, that grand old gent, saw centuries pass by; the generations came and went, and he refused to die. No doubt among the ancient ranks the faddists drew their breath, and he was told by health board cranks just how to sidestep death. I seem to see them at his side, and hear them give advice. "Eat predigested hay," they cried, "that has been kept on ice. Sleep out of doors, in rain or gale, or you'll be on the blink; boil all the air that you inhale, and try the things you drink. Eat less than half of what you wish, put sawdust in your bread; if you are fond of beef or fish, eat liver-wurst instead."

INDOOR SPORTS

THAT'S THE OLD THIRD DEGREE THING—THE OLD LADY SMELL A MILE EH? THAT'S A FAST LOOKING TYPST YOU HAVE NOW DEAR—MY!! PAINTED LIPS—I DON'T JEE HOW YOU STAND HER.

INDOOR SPORTS

LISTENING TO THE BOIS TELL MY WIFF WHO HAS JUST DROPPED IN—THAT HEAVENS! FRINGING THE STEPS (HE'S STUCK!) UNLESS SHE IMPROVES IN HER WORK.

INDOOR SPORTS

LOOK AT THE OLD BOY NEVER CRANK A SMILE EITHER—AUNT HE A WHALF! HE'S A HOT JETTER.

INDOOR SPORTS

HEY—Y—E—S—OH IVE GOT TO GET RID OF HER—U—M—TOLD HER SHE HAD TO IMPROVE IN HER WORK OR LEAVE.

INDOOR SPORTS

SAY IF INQUISITIVENESS WAS A WEED SHED BE A PLANTATION.

INDOOR SPORTS

WHEN MAE'S SURE OF HER JOB.

INDOOR SPORTS

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SAYS SEGREGATE TUBERCULARS.

Editor El Paso Herald: I was very much interested in your article "Federal Aid is Necessary." I have long been convinced that the national government ought to provide government conducted sanatoriums or camps in the southwest for the care of all tubercular absolutely free, and, in exchange for this, should demand that all tuberculars should not be discharged or where they may get close to live. I am sure that in this way and this way only, can the disease be stamped out or mitigated, as the removal of the tubercular from his family and home.

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EL PASO HERALD DEDICATED TO THE SERVICE OF THE PEOPLE, THAT NO GOOD CAUSE SHALL LACK A CHAMPION, AND THAT EVIL SHALL NOT THRIVE UNOPPOSED. H. D. Slater, editor and controlling owner, has directed The Herald for 18 years; J. C. Wilmarth is Manager; and G. A. Martin is News Editor. MEMBER ASSOCIATED PRESS, AMERICAN NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION, AND AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS. AN INDEPENDENT DAILY NEWSPAPER—The El Paso Herald was established in March, 1881. The El Paso Herald includes subscription and subscription rates. THIRTY-SIXTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION—Superior exclusive features and complete news report by Associated Press Leased Wire and Special Correspondents covering Arizona, New Mexico, west Texas, Mexico, Washington, D. C., and New York. Entered at the Postoffice in El Paso, Texas, as Second Class Matter.